MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY CCR CERTIFICATION CALENDAR YEAR 2015

2016 JUN 29 AM 8: 33

<u>Coahoma Community College</u> Public Water Supply Nar	ege ne
List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Syste	ems included in this CCR
The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Communi Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depensystem, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published i customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures we mail a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please check all the	ty public water system to develop and distribute a ding on the population served by the public water n a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the then distributing the CCR. You must mail, fax or boxes that apply.
Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach co	opy of publication, water bill or other)
☐ Advertisement in local paper (attach copy o☐ On water bills (attach copy of bill)☐ Email message (MUST Email the message ☐ Other Campus Buildings	to the address below)
Date(s) customers were informed:/,/	, , , ,
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direc methods used	t delivery. Must specify other direct delivery
Date Mailed/Distributed:/_/	
CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) As a URL (Provide URL As an attachment As text within the body of the email messag)
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published	hed CCR or proof of publication)
Name of Newspaper: Clarksdale Press Register	
Date Published: <u>06 / 24 /2016</u>	
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)	Date Posted: 07 /01 /2016
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following	dowing address (<u>DIRECT URL REQUIRED</u>):
CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that the 2015 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR public water system in the form and manner identified above and the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply. Name Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)	d that I used distribution methods allowed by CCR is true and correct and is consistent with
Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service: Bureau of Public Water Supply	May be faxed to: (601)576-7800
P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215	May be emailed to:
CCR Due to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2016!	water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Coahoma Community College PWS ID#0140033 2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, & how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 13 of those contaminants, & found only 1 at a level higher than the EPA allows. As we informed you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the report.)

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, & infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium & other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791). Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, & infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium & other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

We purchase our water from the Clarksdale Public Utilities. This Clarksdale Public Utilities water comes from 9 deep wells located in the Sparta Sand Aquifer & the Meridian-Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

Consumer Confidence Report, Source water assessment & its availability

Coahoma Community College purchases water from the Clarksdale Public Utilities. A copy of the Consumer Confidence Report for Clarksdale Public Utilities is listed below.

The Source Water Assessment for Clarksdale Public Utilities is available at this time. A copy of this assessment is maintained at the main office of Clarksdale Public Utilities at 416 Third Street for public review during normal business hours. Clarksdale Public Utilities wells were ranked moderate in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

The Source Water Assessment for Coahoma Community College is available at this time. The Coahoma Community College well was ranked lower in terms of susceptibility to contamination. A copy of the assessment is maintained at the main office for public review during normal business hours.

The Consumer Confidence Report for Coahoma Community College will not be mailed to the water system customers. However, a copy of the Coahoma Community College Consumer Confidence Report is maintained at the office of Jerone Shaw, Director of the Physical Plant at Coahoma Community College for public review during normal business hours. Please contact Jerome Shaw at 662-621-4085.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants & potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants & potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water & bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, & wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals &, in some cases, radioactive material, & can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses & bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, & wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts & metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic waste water discharges, oil & gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides & herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, & residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic & volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes & petroleum production, & can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, & septic systems; & radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil & gas production & mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

Food & Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jerone Shaw at 662-621-4085. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria & microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost & no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today & soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair & shaving & save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, & can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer & dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets & faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive & take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank & wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it & during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family
 effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations & insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, & if needed, survey your connection & assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn & garden fertilizers & pesticides they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community & volunteer
 to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in
 your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce & distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Other Information

Below is a copy of the Consumer Confidence Report for Clarksdale Public Utilities.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women & young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials & components associated with service lines & home plumbing. Coahoma Community College is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used

in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, & steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women & young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials & components associated with service lines & home plumbing. Coahoma Community College is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, & steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Additional Information for Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations & is linked to other health effects such as skin damage & circulatory problems.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, & in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water & have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one-year-old. In this table you will find terms & abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

	MCLG	MCL,		Ra	nge				
Contaminants	or MRDLG	TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source	
Disinfectants & Disinfect	ion By-Pro	ducts							
(There is convincing eviden	nce that add	lition of	a disinfe	ctant i	s neces	sary for o	control of n	nicrobial contaminants)	
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.5	.44	3.56	2015	No	Water additive used to control microbes	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	24	12	26	2015	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	80	32	71	2015	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Inorganic Contaminants									
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	2.7	NA	2.7	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass & electronics production wastes	
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.1005	.0111	.1005	2014	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	7.1	4.9	7.1	2014	No	Discharge from steel & pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	21	NA		2014	No	Discharge from plastic & fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories	
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.584	.115	.584	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth;	

	MCLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your	Range					
Contaminants	or MRDLG			Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source	
								Discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories	
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	10.8	NA	10.8	2014	No	Discharge from petroleum & metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines	
Contaminants	MCLO	G AA	Your Water	Sample I		# Sample: Exceeding AL	Exceeds	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	1.7	20	14	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Inorganic Contaminants									
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	.011	20	14	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Violations & Evacadana	20								

Violations & Exceedances

Copper - action level at consumer taps

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor. After consulting with a representative of the MS Dept. of Health, this is not a violation. There is no violation. However, sampling has increased to every 6 months per the MS Department of Health.

Undetected Contaminants

Cont	aminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source				
Nitrate [meas Nitrogen] (p		10	10	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits				
Nitrite [meas Nitrogen] (pp		1	1	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits				
Unit Descrip	otions									
7	Гегт	Definition								
	ppm		ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)							
	ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)								
	NA	NA: not applicable								
	ND				ND: No	ot detected				
	NR			NR: Moni	toring not rec	quired, but recommended.				
Important E	rinking Water	Definitions								
Term			·····		Definition					
MCLG	 	imum Contam expected risk				ntaminant in drinking water below which there is in of safety.				
MCL						ntaminant that is allowed in drinking water. available treatment technology.				
TT	TT: Treatmen	nt Technique:	A required	process inte	ended to redu	ce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.				
AL		AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.								

Conta	MCLG MCL, or TT, or Your ninants MRDLG MRDL Water Violation Typical Source									
Variances & Exemptions	Variances & Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under ce conditions.									
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.									
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.									
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated									
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level									
For more info	rmation, please contact:									

Contact Name: Jerone Shaw

Address: 3240 Friars Point Road, Clarksdale, MS 38614

Phone: 662-621-4085

Coahoma Community College purchases water from Clarksdale Public Utilities and must be included their Consumer Confidence Report in our CCR. Therefore, the following is the CCR for Clarksdale Public Utilities.

Clarksdale Public Utilities 2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Is my water safe?

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Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from 8 deep wells located in the Sparta & Upper Wilcox Aquifers.

Source water assessment & its availability

Our Source Water Assessment is available at this time. A copy of this assessment is maintained at the main office of Clarksdale Public Utilities at 416 Third Street for public review during normal business hours. Clarksdale Public Utilities wells were ranked moderate in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

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microbial contaminants, such as viruses & bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, & wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts & metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil & gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides & herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, & residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic & volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes & petroleum production, & can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, & septic systems; & radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil & gas production & mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food & Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Valerie Atwater at (662)624-8411. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of the month & two weeks after that date at 4:15P.M. in the main administrative building of Clarksdale Public Utilities, 416 Third Street.

Additional Information for Lead

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Additional Information for Arsenic

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	MCLG	MCL,		Ra	nge			
Contaminants	or MRDLG	TT, or MRDL		Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Produ	cts							
(There is convincing evidence that additi	on of a disir	fectant is	necess	ary for	contro	l of micro	obial contai	minants)
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.7	.3	4.1	2015	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	13	4	19	2015	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	62	28	66	2015	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants					•		'	
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	.5	.0005	.0005	2014	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	2.7	.0005	.0027	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass & electronics production wastes

	MCLG	MCL,		Ra	nge			
Contaminants	or MRDLG	TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.1005	.0111	.1005	2014	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	.0005	.0005	.0005	2014	No	Discharge from metal refineries & coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, & defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	.0005	.0005	.0005	2014	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries & paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	.0071	.0034	.0071	2014	No	Discharge from steel & pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	21	15	21	2014	No	Discharge from plastic & fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.584	.115	.584	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	.5	.5	.5	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries & factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.8	.8	.8	2015	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	100	.02	.02	.02	2015	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks,

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	MCLG	MCL,		Ra	nge			
Contaminants	or MRDLG	TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
								sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	.108	.0025	.108	2014	No	Discharge from petroleum & metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	.5	2	.0005	.0005	.0005	2014	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, & Leaching from ore- processing sites; drug factories
Volatile Organic Contaminants								<u>,</u>
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites & other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks & landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Discharge from chemical plants & other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Discharge from chemical & agricultural chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical & chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries

		CLG	MCL,		Ra	nge			
Contaminants		or DLG	TT, or MRDL		Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Styrene (ppb)	1	00	100	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Discharge from rubber & plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Toluene (ppm)		1	1	.0005	.0005	.0005	2012	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)		0	5	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites & other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)		0	2	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Leaching from PVopiping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)]	10	10	.0005	.0005	.0005	2012	No	Discharge from petroleum factories Discharge from chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	70	70	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	6	00	600	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	7	75	75	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	10	100		.5	.5	.5 .5	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your S Water	Sample Date	# San Excee A	ding	Exceeds AL		pical Source
Inorganic Contaminants									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.3	2015	C)	No	plumbing	n of household g systems; Erosion ll deposits
Inorganic Contaminants									
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	5	2015	O		No	plumbing	n of household g systems; Erosion ll deposits
Unit Descriptions						100			
Term]	Definit	ion		
ppm			ppm: p	arts per	millior	ı, or m	illigrams	per liter (m	ıg/L)
ppb			ppb: p	arts per	billion,	or mic	crograms	per liter (µ	g/L)
NA					NA:	not ap	plicable		
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NR	***************************************						·····	commende	

Contaminants	MCLG	AL		Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source				
Important Drinking Water Defin	itions		<u> </u>			<u> </u>					
Term					Defini	tion					
MCLG		wat	er belov	v which th			of a contaminant in ed risk to health. MCLGs				
MCL	allowed	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.									
TT		TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.									
AL						ontaminant water system m	rhich, if exceeded, triggers ust follow.				
Variances & Exemptions					e or EPA per		meet an MCL or a				
MRDLG	disinfect	ant b	below w t the ber	hich there	e is no known	or expected	e level of a drinking water risk to health. MRDLGs ontrol microbial				
MRDL	allowed	in dr	inking v	water. The	ere is convinc		st level of a disinfectant that addition of a inants.				
MNR	MNR: M	1onit	ored No	ot Regulat	ed	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level										

Contact Name: Valerie Atwater

Address: 416 Third Street. Clarksdale, MS 38614

Phone: 662 624 8411

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Coahoma Community College PWS ID#0140033 2015 Consumer Confidence Report

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